

Tituli Novi Latini – Abstracts

Maurizia Canepa, Massimo Casagrande, Gianfranca Salis: I miliari di Capoterra (Cagliari – Sardegna)

Durante la realizzazione di lavori pubblici nei pressi del Rio San Girolamo, nel comune di Capoterra (Cagliari), sono stati rinvenuti fortuitamente cinque miliari pertinenti alla strada “*a Nora Karalibus*”. Tre di essi sono iscritti e in buono stato di conservazione, anche il quarto è iscritto, ma il campo epigrafico è stato fortemente danneggiato al momento della scoperta, mentre il quinto è frammentario e non conserva la parte che ospitava l’iscrizione. Tutti presentano il dado inferiore per l’inserimento nel terreno.

Le tre epigrafi leggibili ci permettono di attribuire la loro realizzazione a diversi imperatori, mentre il riferimento in almeno due di essi al XIII miglio da Nora assicura che in origine erano posti a poca distanza dal luogo di rinvenimento.

In precedenza erano note solo tre iscrizioni pertinenti a questo tratto di strada, una di Filippo l’Arabo al II miglio (CIL X, 7999), una seconda di Aemilianus al VI miglio (CIL X, 8000) e una terza, sempre di Filippo l’Arabo, all’XI miglio (CIL X, 8001).

Nei nuovi miliari è ricordato Gordiano III, Decio Traiano e un terzo imperatore il cui nome è stato eraso, forse per una *damnatio memoriae*, mentre si leggono i nomi di almeno due dei loro Prefetti.

Per il Sud Sardegna questo ritrovamento è paragonabile esclusivamente a quello pubblicato da Filippo Vivanti nel 1885 in Notizie degli Scavi di Antichità, dove si ricorda la scoperta di tre miliari nei pressi di Santa Margherita di Pula, nell’altro tratto della via, quello che da Nora conduceva a Bithia.

Anche se le ricerche nel sito sono ancora in corso, si può già affermare che la scoperta getta nuova luce sulla viabilità meridionale della Sardegna e sugli interventi imperiali che la interessarono.

George Cupcea: New Inscriptions in the legionary fortress of Apulum, Dacia

The lack of systematic archaeological research inside the legionary fortress of Aulum, Dacia, impeached us from having a closer focus on the particular epigraphy of the legion. Of course, soldiers and military matters are omnipresent in the epigraphy of Apulum, but the official monuments, erected in the *principia*, were lacking or were unable to be identified as such. This state of facts changed drastically very recently, particularly beginning with 2011, when archaeological excavations began to be executed inside the fortress. As a general plan of restoration of the modern Vauban fortress the necessity for rescue excavations occurred. They were conducted by a team from the Museum of Alba Iulia, in various spots inside the fortress: the *praetentura dextra*, the *via principalis* south to the *principia*, *latus dextrum* (*horrea* and *praetorium*), *retentura dextra* (sanctuary of Nemesis), the western enclosure wall and finally and most important, at the entrance and the backside of the *principia*. Following these excavations, an important amount of archaeological information has emerged, preliminary published in the proceedings of the 22nd LIMES Congress in Ruse, a more detailed general report being in work as we speak. Moreover and at least as important is the discovery of some thirty inscriptions in these excavations, most of them in their original placement and, more important, most of them official.

This is a crucial moment in the history of the Dacian provinces capital, as the epigraphic information concerning exclusively the legionary fortress is scarce (amongst others, CIL III 1061, 1071, 7741, 1121, 1019, 14374, AE 2007, 1199). The variety of monuments is not large, most of them are official dedications of officers of the legion, but, most important, there are at least two monumental marble plates dedicated by all the centurions of the legion to Caracalla and his mother (similar to the recently published centurion lists in Potaissa – M. Barbulescu, *The inscriptions of the legionary fortress at Potaissa*, Bucharest, 2012, nos. 10-11). Another at

least one soldier list, probably containing also centurial signs was discovered, and also several official dedications attesting legionary ranks or functions in premiere.

The main objective of the paper is to enhance our knowledge on the history and prosopography of the *legio XIII Gemina*, through the most recent epigraphic discoveries, which will be processed and ready for publication until next year. The amount of new information brought by these inscription is huge, mostly due to their official status, and their impact on general knowledge on the Roman army should be significant.

Dino Demicheli: Three unpublished inscriptions from Dalmatia with vulgar Latin forms and stonemasons' mistakes

The paper presents three sepulchral inscriptions commemorating the members of different social classes in Dalmatia (autochthonous and Roman), but with same writing issues. The inscriptions are found on the territory of two neighbouring cities: *Salona* and *Tragurium* and can be dated to the 2nd and 3rd centuries. A sarcophagus-inscription mentions wife and husband who were Roman citizens. An inscription on the stela commemorates two autochthonous peregrines, while the third inscription mentions a lower-class citizen. Regardless their social status, all their inscriptions show the common writing features: vulgar Latin forms and stonemasons' mistakes. Taking into account the other epigraphic evidences from the area of *Salona* and *Tragurium*, from the second part of the 2nd century the vulgar Latin forms appear more often in various features, and they are attested in all kinds of private monuments which belonged to the both groups, the peregrines and the Roman citizens.

Péter Kovács: Epigraphic research in Hungary 2011-2016 – New finds and corpora

As the editor of the Hungarian fasciculi of the CIL III/2 Pannonia in my paper I intend to show the present state of the epigraphic research in Hungary based on the preliminary works of the CIL III/2 and XVII, 4, 3 after Géza Alföldy's death in 2011 and the publication of the inscriptions of Aquincum (Tituli Aquincenses I-III). In the given period dozens of new Roman inscribed stone monuments (around 100) came to light in Pannonia. I shall also summarize shortly the state of the manuscripts of the CIL and the palaeographic research based on the Tituli Aquincenses but I intend to focus on these new inscriptions (several of them published by me in this period from Counties Komárom-Esztergom and Somogy) including all important published and unpublished Latin and mixed Latin-Greek texts (e.g. curse tablets and a magical lamella from Aquincum).

Anamarija Kurilić, Dragana Grbić: New epigraphic finds from the Roman province of Dalmatia

Since many scholarly researches depend on the data contained in epigraphic monuments, there is a constant need for updating and improving the existing epigraphic corpora. Dalmatia is one of the Roman provinces where new finds of Latin inscriptions are quite numerous. In addition to public presentations of these recent finds that are published in widely distributed scholarly journals, there are those that are published in local or regional journals and/or monographs which thus usually remain unknown to the international scholarly audience. In addition, a number of these monuments are presented only in brief lines, without a thorough professional epigraphic analysis.

Therefore, the intention of the authors is to gather the recent epigraphic finds from Roman Dalmatia (published since 2006), analyse and interpret them from epigraphic, historical and cultural points of view, with particular attention paid to features typical for the region and its peoples (e.g. native names, either personal or theonyms).

Salvador Ordóñez Agulla, Sergio García-Dils de la Vega: First testimony of a senatorial *cursus* in *colonia Augusta Firma - Astigi* (Écija, Seville)

In this proposal we present the edition of a recently discovered Latin inscription, found in the forum of *colonia Augusta Firma – Astigi* (Seville, Spain). It is the first testimony of a senatorial *cursus* in this city, renowned by its economic position in regards to the production and supply of olive oil to the State. Although the text is preserved only in part, it is possible to appreciate some of the posts and positions held by this individual: a military tribunate, an *adlectio in senatu, uir praetorius* and, at least, two provincial governorships. The text can be dated in the second half of 2nd Century AD.

Ioan Piso: Inscriptiones Daciae Romanae IV. Dacia Porolissensis

Es geht um „**Inscriptiones Daciae Romanae IV. Dacia Porolissensis**“. Ich möchte eine Präsentation der Problematik und des Arbeitsstandes machen.